

NAME [REDACTED]

DATE 10-7-80

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EXAM

Select the best answer.

1. The anterior cranial fossa includes/contains:
 - a. portions of the frontal, ethmoid and sphenoid bones
 - b. crista galli
 - c. olfactory bulbs
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only b and c above
2. The middle cranial fossa includes/contains:
 - a. foramen rotundum
 - b. foramen spinosum
 - c. internal acoustic meatus
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only a and b above
3. The posterior cranial fossa includes/contains:
 - a. the sigmoid sinus
 - b. the foramen magnum
 - c. the hypoglossal canal
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only b and c above
4. The anterior fontanelle is:
 - a. located between the metopic (interfrontal), coronal and sagittal sutures
 - b. triangular in shape
 - c. bulging when normal
 - d. all of the above
 - e. only a and b above
5. The mandibular fossa is:
 - a. ~~part of the mandible~~
 - b. ~~part of the temporal bone~~
 - c. ~~the place where chorda tympani emerges from inside the skull~~
 - d. ~~the location of the mandibular gland~~
 - e. only b and c above

6. The roof of the middle ear is related to:

- A. The posterior cranial fossa
- ☒ B. The middle cranial fossa
- C. The anterior cranial fossa X
- D. The cavernous sinus X
- E. The infratemporal fossa ✓

7. All but one of the following muscles is innervated by the oculomotor nerve:

- ✓ A. Inferior oblique ✓
- ✓ B. Constrictor pupillae ✓
- ✓ C. Medial rectus ✓
- D. Levator palpebrae superioris ✓
- ☒ E. Dilator pupillae (symp. via long ciliary)

8. All but one of the following is true of the ophthalmic artery:

- A. T It is a branch of the internal carotid. ✓
- B. T It crosses over the optic nerve in the orbit. ✓
- C. T One of its branches goes to the retina. ✓
- ☒ D. F It enters the orbit with the ophthalmic division of V. X
- E. It supplies the lacrimal gland.

9. Which of the following statements is incorrect? FALSE!

- A. T The ciliary ganglion is a parasympathetic ganglion associated with the oculomotor nerve. ✓
- B. T The nasociliary nerve runs along the medial wall of the orbit. ✓
- C. T The levator palpebrae superioris muscle lies directly under the frontal nerve. ✓
- D. F The lacrimal gland is associated with the lacrimal bone in the medial orbit. X
- E. The orbital fascia (fascia bulbi) separates the eyeball from the orbital fat and structures behind the eyeball.

10. All but one of the following is a muscle of facial expression:

- A. Buccinator ✓
- ☒ B. Anterior belly of the digastric ✓
- C. Risorius
- D. Zygomaticus major
- E. Occipitalis

11. Of the following, which is the true statement:

- A. The diploic veins are located between layers of dura. ~~X~~
- B. ~~T~~ The emissary veins connect the dural venous sinuses with veins outside of the skull.
- C. ~~F~~ The vessels of the scalp lie in the aponeurotic layer. ~~X~~
- D. ~~F~~ The frontalis muscle is anchored to the bone over the orbits.
- E. ~~F~~ Only the ophthalmic division of V supplies the skin of the scalp. ~~X~~

12. The parotid duct:

- A. ~~T~~ Crosses the masseter muscle ✓
- B. ~~T~~ Is usually accompanied by the transverse facial artery ✓
- C. ~~T~~ Opens into vestibule opposite second upper molar tooth ✓
- D. Passes through the buccinator muscle ✓
- E. (E) All of the above are true (A-D)

13. The vessels and nerves of the scalp are located predominantly in:

- A. The outer skin layer (S)
- B. ~~The dense connective tissue layer (C)~~
- C. ~~The aponeurotic layer (A)~~
- D. The loose connective tissue layer (L)
- E. The periosteal layer (P)

14. The ^{V₂} infraorbital nerve has its cell bodies in:

- ↳ from V₂ → trigeminal*
- A. Otic ganglion
 - B. Geniculate ganglion
 - C. ✓ Trigeminal ganglion
 - D. Pterygopalatine ganglion
 - E. Submandibular ganglion

15. The superficial temporal artery is accompanied by which of the following nerves?

- A. ~~F~~ Deep petrosal nerve ~~X~~
- B. ~~F~~ Lingual nerve ~~X~~
- C. ~~F~~ Buccal nerve ~~X~~
- D. ✓ ~~T~~ Auriculotemporal nerve
- E. Glossopharyngeal nerve ~~Y~~

16. The middle meningeal artery is a branch of:

- A. External carotid artery
- B. ~~Ophthalmic artery~~
- C. ~~Superficial temporal artery~~
- D. Facial artery
- E. (E) ~~T~~ Maxillary artery

17. The muscle of mastication that inserts into the neck of the mandible and its articular disk and capsule is:

- A. Medial pterygoid m *closes*
- B. Lateral pterygoid m *opens*
- C. Temporalis m
- D. Masseter muscle
- E. Buccinator muscle



18. All but one of the following is found in the infratemporal region:

- A. ✓ Pterygoid plexus of veins ✓
- B. ✓ Chorda tympani *lingual*
- C. Otic Ganglion
- D. ☒ Geniculate ganglion *sensory*
- E. ✓ Inferior alveolar artery ✓

19. All but one of the following muscles helps to open the jaw:

- A. Medial pterygoid m
- B. Lateral pterygoid m *opens*
- C. Geniohyoid m
- D. Mylohyoid m
- E. Anterior belly of the digastric m

20. All but one of the following nerves is sensory:

- A. ✓ V3 Inferior alveolar nerve ✓
- B. ✓ V3 Lingual nerve ✓
- C. Buccal branch of V3 *sensory*
- D. ☒ Buccal branch of VII *motor*
- E. Auriculotemporal nerve ✓

21. All but one of the following statements is true:

- A. T The middle meningeal artery enters the middle cranial cavity via the foramen spinosum ✓
- B. T The inferior alveolar artery enters the mandibular canal with its nerve. ✓
- C. ☒ F The infraorbital artery is a branch of the facial artery. X
- D. T The sphenopalatine artery supplies the nasal cavity.
- E. T The ethmoidal arteries (ant. and posterior) are branches of the ophthalmic artery. ✓ (V1)

22. All but one of the following lies in the superior mediastinum:

- A. Left recurrent laryngeal nerve *around aorta*
- B. Right recurrent laryngeal nerve *around subclavian*
- C. Superior vena cava ✓
- D. Trachea ✓
- E. Esophagus ✓

23. The anterior (external) intercostal membrane is associated with:

- A. External intercostal muscle
- B. Internal intercostal muscle
- C. Sternocostal muscle
- D. Subcostal muscle
- E. Transversus thoracis muscle

24. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve leaves the vagus nerve in relation to:

- A. The left brachiocephalic vein
- B. The arch of the aorta
- C. The left subclavian artery
- ~~D.~~ The right subclavian artery
- ~~E.~~ The left pulmonary bronchus

25. The posterior intercostal arteries are branches of:

- A. The superior epigastric artery X
- B. The inferior thyroid artery X
- C. The subclavian artery X
- D. ✓ The internal thoracic artery ✓
- E. F The thoracic aorta. ✓

26. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. F A typical rib has two articular facets for two vertebrae.
- ☒ B. The intercostal vessels and nerves are found along the upper border of the ribs. X
- C. T The costal groove is found along the lower rib border. ✓
- D. T The ribs 8-12 are false ribs. ✓
- E. T The ribs have articular facets for articulation with the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

27. The oblique sinus is found:

- A. F Between fibrous and serous pericardium X
- B. ✓ Is located at the base of the heart between the aorta, pulmonary artery and veins entering the heart
- ☒ C. Is found posterior to the heart between layers of serous pericardium
- D. F Is always filled with much fluid X
- E. F Exists between parietal pleura and parietal pericardium ✓

28. The sinus artery to the SA node is a branch of:

- A. X The circumflex artery
- B. F The left coronary artery
- C. The anterior descending artery - ascending ✓
- D. The right coronary artery
- E. F The posterior descending artery

29. All but one of the following is associated with the right atrium (or auricle):

- study*
- A. ☒ Fossa ovalis ✓
 - B. ☒ Coronary sinus ✓
 - C. ☒ F Trabeculae carneae *X ridge in ventricles*
 - D. ☒ Musculi pectinati ✓
 - E. ☒ AV node ✓

30. All but one of the following statements is true: *Find False!*

- study*
- A. ☒ The first heart sound is due to ventricular contraction and closure of the A-V valves. ✓
 - B. ☒ The epicardium is the same as visceral serous pericardium. ✓
 - C. ☒ The semilunar valves have no chordae tendineae. ✓
 - D. ☒ The ascending aorta crosses in front of the pulmonary artery as it ascends from left to right. ✓
 - E. ☒ The left atrium is closely related to the esophagus.

31. Select the correct statement:

- study*
- A. ☒ F All the heart valves are heard best at their approximate anatomical position. X
 - B. ☒ T Both parasympathetic and sympathetic nerves help modulate heart contraction. ✓
 - C. ☒ F Sympathetic innervation originates from the brainstem. *Spinal*
 - D. ☒ F Both the inferior vena cava and coronary sinus are devoid of valves. X
 - E. ☒ T The SA node is located near the opening of the coronary sinus. ✓

32. Select the incorrect statement:

- A. ☒ T Lung tissue and pleura are related to the anterior surface of the heart. ✓
- B. ☒ T The anterior heart surface is predominantly formed by the right side of the heart. ✓
- C. ☒ T The pericardium is anchored to the diaphragm and sternum. ✓
- D. ☒ F The apex of the heart is located in the region of the 2nd intercostal space and is also part of its base. X
- E. ☒ T The phrenic nerves cross the heart between pleura and pericardium. ✓

study
33. All but one of the following is found in the posterior mediastinum:

- A. ☒ T Vagus nerves ✓
- B. ☒ T Thoracic duct ✓
- C. ☒ F Sympathetic chain X
- D. ☒ T Splanchnic nerves ✓
- E. ☒ T Esophagus ✓

34. The left recurrent laryngeal nerve is associated with all but one of the following:

- A. ☒ Esophagus and trachea ✓
- B. ☒ Superior vena cava
- C. ☐ Ligamentum arteriosum
- D. ☒ Posterior cricoarytenoid muscle
- E. ☒ Arch of the aorta ✓

35. Which of the following statements is not correct? FALSE

- A. There are generally 3 bronchial arteries, one right and two left. ✓
- B. ☒ The bronchial veins empty into the azygos and hemi-azygos veins. ✓
- C. The bronchopulmonary lymph nodes are located at the bifurcation of the trachea. X (hilus)
- D. ☒ The superficial and deep lymphatics of the lung do not freely anastomose in the lung. ✓
- E. ☒ The nerve supply to the lung is by way of the vagus and thoracic sympathetics.

36. The thoracic splanchnic nerves are:

- A. ☒ Sympathetic preganglionic fibers originating in the spinal cord
- B. ☒ Sympathetic postganglionic fibers originating in the sympathetic chain
- C. ☒ Parasympathetic preganglionic fibers associated with the vagus nerve ✓
- D. ☒ Located in the middle mediastinum
- E. ☒ Associated with spinal segments 1-5 in the thoracic region X

37. Regarding the lung, select the correct answer: TRUE

- A. The bronchopulmonary segments are related to secondary bronchi. ✓
- B. ☒ The primary bronchus is generally posterior in the hilum. ✓
- C. ☒ The pulmonary artery, at the hilum, usually is found anterior and inferior to the bronchus.
- D. ☒ The term diaphragmatic pleura usually refers to a visceral layer of pleura.
- E. ☒ The horizontal fissure is usually at the level of the 6th rib.

38. Select the incorrect statement:

- A. T The pleural cavity lies between visceral and parietal pleura. ✓
- B. T The major portion of the lung, as seen from a posterior view, is the inferior lobe (either right or left). ✓
- C. () The left bronchus crosses the aortic arch on its way to the lung.
- D. T The lungs and pleura almost meet in the midsternal line behind the sternum. ✓
- E. T The lungs and pleura overlap or cover the sympathetic chains posteriorly. ✓

39. Which of the following is not a sensory ganglion?

- A. Geniculate ✓
- B. Nodose ✓
- C. Petrosal ✓
- D. () Pterygopalatine X
- E. Trigeminal ~~sensory~~

40. All but one of the following nerves have parasympathetic ganglia associated with it: 3, 7, 9, 10

- A. ✓ Oculomotor 3
- B. () Trigeminal
- C. Facial 7
- D. Glossopharyngeal 9
- E. Vagus 10

41. Which of the following nerves do not carry parasympathetic fibers?

- A. Greater petrosal ✓
- B. Chorda tympani ~~mucous mem.~~
- C. Lesser petrosal ✓
- D. T Vagus
- E. F Deep petrosal X sympathetic

42. Facial nerve paralysis (Bell's palsy) at the stylomastoid foramen would spare (not involve) which of the following?

- A. Taste from the tongue T
- B. Facial muscles X T
- C. Stylohyoid muscle > T
- D. () Posterior belly of digastric X T
- E. () Stapedius muscle

43. Trigeminal neuralgia involving the lower face (jaw area) could be helped by injecting the responsible nerve at:

- ~~A.~~ Foramen lacerum
- ~~B.~~ Superior orbital fissure
- ~~C.~~ Foramen spinosum
- D. Foramen ovale ✓
- ~~E.~~ Foramen rotundum ✓

44. Symptoms that result from the administration of local anesthetic into the greater palatine canal far enough to reach the ganglion situated superior to the canal include all of the following EXCEPT:

- IX pterygopal or atk
- A. Dry mouth from the loss of secretion of the submandibular and sublingual glands.
 - ~~B.~~ Dry nasal mucosa from the loss of secretion of the nasal glands. ✓
 - ~~C.~~ Dry eyes from the loss of secretion from the lacrimal glands. ✓
 - ~~D.~~ Dry mouth from the loss of secretion from the mucosa of the palate. ✓

45. All of the following structures drain into the middle nasal meatus EXCEPT:

- A. Frontal sinus
- B. Posterior ethmoidal ~~sinus~~
- C. Nasolacrimal duct × inf. meatus
- D. Maxillary sinus

46. A muscle that remains functional when the hypoglossal nerve is damaged:

- A. Genioglossus ✓
- B. Palatoglossus ×
- C. Styloglossus
- D. Hyoglossus ✓

47. The blood and nerve supply to the nasal septum are derived from the

- A. ~~F~~ Greater palatine nerve and the descending palatine artery ×
- B. ~~F~~ Lesser palatine artery and descending palatine nerve ×
- C. ~~F~~ Incisive artery and incisive nerve ×
- D. Sphenopalatine artery and nasopalatine nerve ✓

48. All of the following cranial nerves are sensory to the tongue EXCEPT

- C
- A. Trigeminal - lingual ✓
 - B. Facial ✓ chorda tympani
 - C. Hypoglossal motor
 - D. Glossopharyngeal sensory

dumb

49. The maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve or its branches extend through all of the following openings EXCEPT:
- A. ☒ Foramen rotundum ✓
 - B. ☒ Incisive foramen ✓
 - C. ☒ Foramen ovale X
 - D. ☒ Pterygopalatine fossa ✓
 - E. ☒ Infraorbital foramen ✓
50. Terminal branches of the maxillary artery, which occur in the pterygopalatine fossa, include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. ☒ Middle meningeal X
 - B. ☒ Sphenopalatine ✓
 - C. ☒ Posterior superior alveolar ✓
 - D. ☒ Descending palatine ✓
51. The pia mater terminates caudally as the
- A. ☒ Denticulate ligament
 - B. ☒ Filum terminale ✓
 - C. ☒ Conus medullaris
 - D. ☒ Coccygeal ligament
52. Cerebrospinal fluid is found in which of the following spaces
- A. ☒ Epidural
 - B. ☒ Subdural
 - C. ☒ Subarachnoid
 - D. ☒ Subpial
53. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT: TRUE
- A. ☒ The external branch of the superior laryngeal nerve provides motor innervation to the cricothyroid muscle. ✓
 - B. ☒ The action of the posterior cricoarytenoid muscle is to open the rima glottidis. ✓
 - C. ☒ The false vocal cords represent the inferior free edge of the quadrangular membrane. ✓
 - D. ☒ The action of the thyroarytenoid muscle is to tense the vocal cords. ✓
54. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT: FALSE
- A. ☒ The lingual frenulum is a median fold of mucous membrane which runs from the base of the tongue to the floor of the mouth. ✓
 - B. ☒ The action of the hyoglossus muscle is to depress the sides of the tongue. ✓
 - C. ☒ The sublingual duct opens at the base of the tongue as the sublingual caruncle. ✓
 - D. ☒ The deep lingual artery supplies blood to the tip of the tongue. ✓

55. The transversospinalis group of deep back muscles includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- (A) Splenius capitis ~~erector spinae~~
- B. Semispinalis
- C. Long rotators
- D. Multifidi

56. All of the following statements about the pharynx are true EXCEPT: FALSE

- A. T The nasopharynx is continuous with the nasal choanae. ✓
- (B) F The salpingopharyngeus muscle is innervated by the glossopharyngeal nerve. / Stylopharyngeus
- C. T The nasopharynx receives some sensory innervation from the maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve. ✓
- D. T The tubal torus is an elevation of cartilage which overhangs the opening of the auditory tube. ✓

57. The tissues of the hard and soft palate receive autonomic innervation that is described by all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. T Preganglionic parasympathetic travel along the greater petrosal nerve, a branch of CN VII ✓
- (B) T Postganglionic sympathetics arrive via the deep petrosal nerve ✓
- (C) F The lesser (superficial) petrosal nerve contributes to the nerve of the pterygoid canal X deep s. greater
- D. T Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers reach a portion of the hard palate via the nasopalatine nerve

Questions 58. to 59.

- A. Sensory fibers
- B. Motor fibers
- C. Both
- D. Neither

58. The ventral primary ramus of a spinal nerve contains C

59. The dorsal root of the spinal nerve contains A

Questions 60. to 61.

- A. Vagus nerve
- B. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- C. Both
- D. Neither

60. All of the innervation of the larynx, both sensory and motor, is supplied by A

61. All of the innervation of the oropharynx, both motor and sensory, is supplied by C

69. Rotator cuff muscles include:

- A. Teres major X
- ☒ B. Teres minor
- C. Both
- D. Neither

70. The musculocutaneous nerve

- A. ☒ F Originates from the medial cord X
- ☒ B. T Contains fibers from spinal nerves C5, 6, and 7
- C. ☒ F Supplies sensory innervation to the medial forearm X
- D. A and B are correct
- E. A, B, and C are correct

☒ 71. The radial nerve

- A. ☒ F Supplies cutaneous sensation to the lateral forearm *musculo.*
- ☒ B. T Supplies cutaneous sensation to the medial forearm
- C. Both
- D. Neither

72. Upper brachial plexus injuries

- A. ☒ T Are sometimes referred to as Erb-Duchenne paralysis ✓
- ☒ B. T Often affect the axillary nerve
- ☒ C. Both
- D. Neither

73. The spinal accessory nerve (cranial nerve XI) supplies

- A. Trapezius
- B. Sternocleidomastoid
- ☒ C. Both
- D. Neither

74. The following muscles INSERT on the greater tubercle of the humerus:

- ☒ A. Teres minor ✓
- B. Subscapularis *lesser tubercle*
- ☒ C. Both
- D. Neither

75. The following muscles are important in ABduction of the arm:

- A. Deltoid ✓
- B. Supraspinatus ✓
- ☒ C. Both
- D. Neither

- A If 1, 2, and 3 are correct
B If 1 and 3 are correct
C If 2 and 4 are correct
D if only 4 is correct
E if ALL are correct

76. All of the following muscles insert on the greater tubercle of the humerus except:
1. infraspinatus
 2. teres minor
 3. supraspinatus
 4. subscapularis
77. Which of the following tendons are boundaries for the anatomical snuff box?
1. extensor pollicis longus
 2. extensor pollicis brevis
 3. abductor pollicis longus
 4. ~~abductor pollicis brevis~~
78. Sensory branches from the cervical plexus include:
1. supraclavicular
 2. transverse cervical (cutaneous)
 3. lesser occipital
 4. great auricular
79. Branches of the external carotid artery include:
1. superior thyroid
 2. maxillary
 3. facial
 4. ~~inferior thyroid~~
80. Concerning the anterior scalene muscle:
1. It may be used to divide the subclavian artery into three parts.
 2. It forms part of the floor of the posterior triangle of the neck.
 3. The phrenic nerve travels across its anterior surface.
 4. It separates the subclavian artery from the subclavian vein.
81. Nerves which come off the roots of the brachial plexus include:
1. suprascapular
 2. dorsal scapular
 3. lower subscapular
 4. long thoracic

- A If 1, 2, and 3 are correct
- B If 1 and 3 are correct
- C If 2 and 4 are correct
- D if only 4 is correct
- E if ALL are correct

82. Which of the following muscles are capable of protracting the mandible:

- 1. Masseter m.
- 2. Lateral pterygoid m.
- 3. Medial pterygoid m.
- 4. Temporalis m. -f

83. If both auriculotemporal nerves on both sides of the skull were severed one centimeter after they had entered the infratemporal fossa, what would likely be the effects of these lesions?

- 1. loss of general sensation to the scalp superior to the auricles.
- 2. reduced output by the parotid glands when eating.
- 3. temporomandibular joint syndrome
- 4. loss of taste to the anterior two-thirds of the tongue.

84. The following structures can be found in the pterygoid canal

- 1. preganglionic parasympathetic fibers
- 2. postganglion parasympathetic fibers
- 3. postganglionic sympathetic fibers
- 4. sensory fibers

85. When cell bodies of the left semilunar ganglion are damaged the signs and symptoms include

- 1. loss of sensation of pain from the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- 2. loss of taste to the anterior 2/3 of the tongue
- 3. loss of sensation of touch to the lower eyelid
- 4. left facial paralysis

86. Lateral movement of the eye can be produced by the contraction of which of the following extraocular muscles

- 1. lateral rectus.
- 2. superior oblique -
- 3. inferior oblique
- 4. inferior rectus

- A If 1, 2, and 3 are correct
B If 1 and 3 are correct
C If 2 and 4 are correct
D if only 4 is correct
E if **ALL** are correct

87. Muscles that remain functional when the hypoglossal nerve is damaged

- ~~1. the geniglossus~~
2. the palatoglossus
- ~~3. the hyoglossus~~
4. the geniohyoid

88. Symptoms that result from destruction of the pterygopalatine ganglion include

1. dry nasal mucosa from loss of secretion of the nasal glands
2. ~~dry mouth~~ from loss of secretion of the parotid gland
3. dry eyes from loss of secretion of the lacrimal gland
4. ~~dry mouth~~ from loss of secretion of submandibular gland

89. The muscles that are innervated by the external laryngeal and the recurrent laryngeal nerves receive their blood supply from arteries arising from

1. the maxillary artery
2. the thyrocervical trunk
3. the costocervical trunk
4. the superior thyroid

90. The chorda tympani contains

1. postganglionic parasympathetic fibers
2. special sensory fibers
3. postganglionic sympathetic fibers
4. preganglionic parasympathetic fibers

91. Which nerve(s) have been injured if your patient cannot close his eyelids

1. superior cervical ganglion
2. oculomotor
3. ophthalmic
4. facial

- A If 1, 2, and 3 are correct
- B If 1 and 3 are correct
- C If 2 and 4 are correct
- D if only 4 is correct
- E if **ALL** are correct

92. The facial nerve, as it exits the stylomastoid foramen, contains

- 1. a general sensory component
- 2. a special sensory component
- 3. a somatic motor component (skeletal muscle)
- 4. a preganglionic parasympathetic component

93. Which of the following preganglionic fiber/postganglionic fiber pairings is correct

- 1. chorda tympani / lingual nerve
- 2. greater petrosal / nasopalatine nerve
- 3. greater petrosal / lacrimal nerve
- 4. ~~chorda tympani / auriculotemporal nerve~~

94. The sphenopalatine artery

- 1. supplies the nasal septum
- 2. supplies the pharynx
- 3. is a branch of the maxillary artery
- 4. ~~is a branch of the internal carotid artery~~

USING THE KEY BELOW TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- A if A is correct
- B if B is correct
- C if **BOTH** A and B are correct
- D if **NEITHER** A nor B are correct

95. Produce knee flexion

- A. gracilis
- B. soleus

96. Branch of femoral nerve

- A. posterior femoral cutaneous
- B. sural

- A if A is correct
- B if B is correct
- C if BOTH A and B are correct
- D if NEITHER A nor B are correct

97. Insertion of tibialis posterior

- A. metatarsals 2,3,4
- B. cuboid

98. Innervated by lateral planter nerve

- A. adductor hallucis
- B. flexor digitorum brevis

99. Involved in arterial anastomosis around hip joint

- A. internal pudendal artery
- B. medial femoral circumflex artery

100. Innervated by tibial N.

- A. popliteus
- B. semimembranosus

101. Produces dorsi flexion

- A. tibialis anterior
- B. extensor digitorum longus

102. Inserts on fibula

- A. ~~flexor hallucis longus~~
- B. biceps femoris

103. Branch of posterior tibial artery

- A. medial plantar artery
- B. peroneal artery

USING THE KEY BELOW TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- A. Female gametes
- B. Male gametes
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

- 104. Capable of producing own locomotor movements. ^B
- 105. Precursor cell mitosis evident after puberty. ^C
- 106. Contain abundant nutrient reserves
- 107. Closest "supporting" cells release hormones that work on distant tissue. ^A
- 108. Determine genetic sex of zygote ^C

- A. Cytotrophoblast
- B. Syncytiotrophoblast
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

- 109. Synthesizes progesterone ^D
- 110. In direct contact with maternal blood ^B
- 111. Found in early placentae ^B
- 112. Gives rise to extraembryonic mesoderm ^A

Match the muscles in column A with their nerve supply from column B.

COLUMN A

- 113. levator scapula ^E
- 114. rhomboid major ^C
- 115. iliocostalis ^A
- 116. splenius cervicis ^C
- 117. trapezius ^B
- 118. sternocleidomastoid ^B

COLUMN B

- A. dorsal rami of spinal nerves
- B. spinal accessory
- C. dorsal scapular
- D. C₃ + C₄
- E. suprascapular

Symptoms of nerve injury are listed in column A. Choose from column B the nerve which has been damaged.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- 119. Inability to extend wrist *A*
- 120. Inability to flex arm *D*
- 121. Inability to oppose thumb *C*
- 122. Inability to adduct and abduct fingers *A*
- 123. Lack of sensation in skin over deltoid muscle *E*
- 124. Lack of sensation over skin of lateral forearm
- 125. Lack of sensation of dorsum of hand near thumb *C*

- A. Radial
- B. Ulnar
- C. Median
- D. Musculocutaneous
- E. Axillary

Choose the nerve which supplies the following muscles.

- 126. Posterior belly of digastric *C*
- 127. Omohyoid *B*
- 128. Geniohyoid *C*
- 129. Sternohyoid *B*
- 130. Stylohyoid *C*
- 131. Platysma *E*
- 132. Genioglossus *D*

- A. C₁
- B. Ansa Cervicalis
- C. Facial
- D. Hypoglossal
- E. Glossopharyngeal

Match the structures in column A with their origin from column B.

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- 133. Pigmented layer of retina *A*
- 134. Ciliary muscle *C*
- 135. Lens *B*
- 136. Connective tissue of cornea

- A. Neural ectoderm
- B. Surface ectoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. Endoderm
- E. None of the above

COLUMN A

COLUMN B

- 137. Mucosa of middle ear *D*
- 138. Epithelium on outer surface of eardrum *B*
- 139. Cochlear duct *D*
- 140. Bony labyrinth *C*

- A. Neural ectoderm
- B. Surface ectoderm
- C. Mesoderm
- D. Endoderm
- E. None of the above

COLUMN A

- 141. Muscles of mastication ^A
- 142. Mucosa a oral pharynx ^B
- 143. Genioglossus muscle ^B
- 144. Mucosa of oral cavity ^E
- 145. Pharyngeal constrictor muscles ^E
- 146. Mandible ^A

COLUMN B

- A. Branchial arch I
- B. Branchial arch II
- C. Branchial arch III
- D. Branchial arch IV
- E. Not of branchial arch origin

COLUMN A

- 147. Thyroxin producing cells of thyroid ^E
- 148. Mucosa of middle ear ^A
- 149. Thymus ^C
- 150. Superior parathyroid glands ^D

COLUMN B

- A. Pharyngeal pouch I
- B. Pharyngeal pouch II
- C. Pharyngeal pouch III
- D. Pharyngeal pouch IV
- E. Not of pharyngeal pouch origin

Id #: [REDACTED] Class: GROSS ANATOMY Course #: GROSS89
 Name: [REDACTED] Time:

Test Key: DEDAEADDE|ADBDDDBDBA|CEBDDEBABD|CDCCCDEBEE|DBDCABCC A|

Items 1-50: 1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|

Student's Answers: *DA*B*C*AB|*****A**E**|*****DBC*|***A*****|*EE*BC*A *|

Test Key: BEBADCBBCA|DCBAACCBAB|EBADBDAAE|CAABBACBCC|DBABADCABC|

Items 51-100: 1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|

Student's Answers: D*****B|**C*ED*AB*|*****A***B|*DB*****D*|CE***ADCA*|

| C | | | |

Test Key: CBCBBDABBB|CADCAABBAD|CBEDACBABC|CDACBCDBBC|ACEADAEACD|

Items 101-150: 1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|1234567890|

Student's Answers: ****CA**D*|B**E**D****|*A**C**C**|E**B*****D*|*BBEE*****|

[REDACTED]		!	TOTAL SCORE					65.454	65.
WRITTEN	65.8	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
% SCORE		65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
PRACTICAL	65.2	64.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
% SCORE		65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
QUIZZES	65.0	10.50	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
COMPREHENSIVE	0.0	0.0	0.0						
% SCORE		0.0	0.0						

Weight of WRITTEN exams = 50
 Weight of PRACTICAL exams = 45
 Weight of QUIZZES = 5

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE CALCULATIONS, PLEASE CONTACT DR. YEASTING.